



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

NOTES FROM CORINTH.

EXCAVATIONS BY THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN 1895-96.—Professor RUFUS B. RICHARDSON, director of the School, wrote from Corinth to the *Independent* of July 2, '96, concerning the excavation: "Within the last week we have discovered the theatre. By taking the old temple as our guide, in the belief that it was the one certain landmark of the old city, we have been able to locate with considerable probability the *agora* in its immediate vicinity, and give a reasonable name to the old temple; but more than all to find the theatre. An hypothesis which we may prove in some subsequent year is, that the venerable ruin above referred to is the temple of Apollo, which existed in the time of Periander, and was probably the principal temple of the city, since he made his allies swear fealty to him in that temple.

Discovery of the Theatre.—"In the edge of the terrace on which the temple stands, and about a hundred rods to the west of it, was a small reëntrant curve. Beginning well back in the lower terrace we ran a deep, broad trench directly up into the hollow. It had to be about twenty feet broad at first, in order to reach the requisite depth, and be broad enough to reveal anything at the bottom. After many days of carrying up the earth in baskets, we had a fine-looking trench. One evening we saw, at the upper end of our trench, several stones arranged like steps. The next morning we found, at the lower end of the trench, other stones similarly arranged, but running obliquely across the trench, at an angle with the first line; and the theatre was found. We then dug other trenches in various parts of the *cavea* and found other lines of stones, which were, to be sure, not seats, but the foundations for seats, and several portions of flights of steps much worn by feet, all these rows spreading out, like the sticks of a fan, as they proceeded upward. The theatre is there; but most of it lies under ten, or fifteen feet of earth.

Archaic Terracotta Figurines.—"Up at the top of the *cavea* of this theatre we have found a basketful of very archaic terracotta figurines of human shapes, mostly female, and many animals, mostly horses. These are probably *anathemata* from a neighboring temple. Since

Pausanias mentions a temple of Athena adjacent to the theatre and a temple of Zeus above the theatre, we need not go far to seek for these; the ancient gymnasium, also, is not far off.

Greek Vases and Roman Inscriptions.—"Although our trenches have failed to yield conspicuously fine sculpture or a good Greek inscription, they have given us many interesting Roman inscriptions and a great many vase-fragments, some of them old Corinthian of great interest. Perhaps the most interesting find was a prehistoric grave with contents consisting of some twenty vases of the oldest Greek type, unpainted, but of very interesting forms.

Statuary and Architectural Members.—"Of statuary the best piece is a group composed of a youthful Dionysos with a Nymph on one side and Pan on the other. Only the latter has a head still remaining, but the forms are good. In one of our early trenches we found thirty-five fragments of Ionic columns from five to eight feet in length. These are not very far from the theatre. In some cases we found Doric columns—protruding from the ground with most inviting look, upright, as if they were *in situ*—to be *ignes fatui*, resting upon nothing but earth. But vase-fragments have given us, in one place and another, the sure testimony that we were in the right place in our search for Old Corinth.

"We have uncovered several houses. In one of these was a fine floor and walls of good stucco. We put the house down as belonging to the Corinth of the time of Paul."